

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Coming Battle.

Scene of Operations.

France and Her Frontiers.

Situation of Strongholds.

Napoleon and South Germany.

Anxiety About Wurtemberg.

War Anticipated Months Ago.

Two Prussian Leaders.

Von Bismarck and Von Steinmetz.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE COMING BATTLE.

The Reported Advance of the Prussians.

The Position of the French and the Strongholds.

The Situation of the French and the Strongholds.

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SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Cable War News.

Ireland for France.

Demonstration of the Priests.

Prussia versus England.

The Advance on Paris.

The News Flirting Case.

Rioting in the West.

Financial and Commercial.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Irish Demonstration for France.

LONDON, July 30.—The Catholic clergy of

Limerick are preparing for a grand demon-

stration in favor of France, to take place on

Sunday, the 31st instant. It is probable that

the Government will take measures to prevent

the movement.

The French Baltic Fleet.

COPENHAGEN, July 30.—The French Baltic

fleet arrived here yesterday afternoon.

Prussian Feeling against England.

BERLIN, July 30.—The feeling against Eng-

land is still most intense, and seems to be

shared by people of all classes.

A French Recourse Instance.

A party of French cavalry passed the fron-

tier at Paris yesterday, but soon returned with-

out accomplishing anything.

The Emperor's Reception.

PARIS, July 30.—The Emperor's reception

at Metz was very enthusiastic. Martial law

has been declared in the French towns near

the Rhine border.

The Prussian Army.

BERLIN, July 30.—All able-bodied Prus-

sians between twenty and thirty years of age

are now in the ranks.

The Advance on Paris.

LONDON, July 30.—Bets are freely offered

here that the Prussian army will be in Paris

in a fortnight.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 30.—11 A. M.—Consols, 89½

for money and account. American securities

steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 83½; of 1863,

83½; of 1864, 84½; of 1865, 85½; of 1866,

86½; of 1867, 87½; of 1868, 88½; of 1869,

89½; of 1870, 90½; of 1871, 91½; of 1872,

92½; of 1873, 93½; of 1874, 94½; of 1875,

95½; of 1876, 96½; of 1877, 97½; of 1878,

98½; of 1879, 99½; of 1880, 100½; of 1881,

101½; of 1882, 102½; of 1883, 103½; of 1884,

104½; of 1885, 105½; of 1886, 106½; of 1887,

107½; of 1888, 108½; of 1889, 109½; of 1890,

110½; of 1891, 111½; of 1892, 112½; of 1893,

113½; of 1894, 114½; of 1895, 115½; of 1896,

116½; of 1897, 117½; of 1898, 118½; of 1899,

119½; of 1900, 120½; of 1901, 121½; of 1902,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Trade-marks—What Amounts to a Sale of It—An Important Decision.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Passon.

In the case of Gillespie, Hargrave, and others,

to make and sell a certain preparation for the

hair and to use the trade-mark of R. P. Hall & Co.,

which was fully reported in the columns upon argument

last week, his Honor Judge Passon this morning

rendered a decision which will be found highly

interesting and important to business men.

The difficulty between the parties thus briefly

stated:—

Prior to the 16th day of June, 1865, the plaintiff

defendant, Robert E. Hall, was the proprietor of a

ship under the name of R. P. Hall & Co., in the

business of making and selling a certain prepara-

tion called "Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Restorer."

The interest of the said plaintiff was as follows:—

That of the defendant, Hall, three-eighths. On the

day and year aforesaid the said Hall, for the con-

sideration of \$500, sold to the plaintiff, the said

plaintiff, the said Hall, in the secret of said prepara-

tion, the right to make and sell the same, and to use

the said trade-mark, and to use his name therefor

in the future sales thereof.

The agreement for the sale referred to is in

writing, and the said Hall covenanted therein, inter

alia, with the said plaintiff, that he would not

use the said trade-mark, or allow his name to be

used in the preparation of any similar articles.

Second, that he would not engage in the manufac-

ture thereof.

Third, that he would not import to any one his

secret, or disclose the same to any other person.

Fourth, that he would not engage in the manufac-

ture of any article similar to that of the plaintiff.

Fifth, that he would allow the plaintiff the free

use of the said trade-mark, and to use his name in

the manufacture and sale of said preparation.

After which covenants follows this stipulation:—

"And now I shall not carry out the above cove-

nants, or shall be guilty of breaking or violating the same,

or any one of them, I will forfeit to the said Gilles-

pie, his heirs, executors, administrators, assigns, and

as liquidated damages for my non-fulfillment of

the said stipulation, covenant and agreement, and either

of them, the sum of \$100,000, and no more.

The plaintiff paid the consideration money,

\$500, to Mr. Hall, and he greatly extended his

business by a liberal expenditure of money, until it

has become of great value. It is alleged, and not

denied, that the profits thereof now amount to

\$200,000, and that the plaintiff has been and is

now and has been during the time referred to car-

ried on at Nashua, N. H. The defendant, Hall, in

connection with the said business, has recently

commenced the manufacture of the said "Hall's

Vegetable Sulfur Hair Restorer" in the city of

Paris, France. The plaintiff, Gillespie, has

and they indorse their bottles with a trade-mark

which is a palpable imitation of the one now in use

by plaintiff.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The News Flirting Case—The "Leak" in the

Associated Press and How it was Stopped.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 29.—The case of F.

S. Van Valkenburgh, the manager of the office

in this city of the Central Pacific Railroad Div-

ision of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Com-

pany, who was caught in the act of attempting

to steal the Associated Press despatches last

night, was called up in the Police Court this

morning at 10 o'clock.

Van Valkenburgh did not jump or fall from a

balcony, as stated in a despatch to the American

Press Association by the Atlantic and Pacific

line, but was held in the position he was caught

in until taken in charge by a policeman. The

clip and paper were moved from the position in

which he was found. Two pencils and his hat

were picked up from between the balconies of

the Western Union office and the one next to it,

where he had crouched to copy the report. His

position brought him in the hearing of the

sounds of the instrument in the office, a window

having been left open near him.

He was first seen to come out of the Record

office and go direct to the position he occupied

on the balcony up through a house near the

Western Union office, and coming out through

a window on the balcony of the house which

adjoins that of the Western Union building,

there being a space of two feet between the

balconies where he took up his position, and

from which he did not move until detected.

The pistol fired by Mr. Pierson, the Western

Union operator, was merely to intimidate Van

Valkenburgh, and it had its effect, as he held up

his hand and begged that he would not kill him. There

was no attempt made to do him any bodily in-

jury except a few lousy kicks administered by

Mr. Pierson when he took hold of him. The

opposition line is known to have been down a

portion of the day yesterday and up to one

o'clock this morning; hence his attempt to sup-

ply the news from a more reliable source at

little expense.

The following from the Sacramento Union

gives a very clear statement of the attempt last

night to steal the Associated Press despatches

in this city:—

About a quarter to 11 o'clock last night a pistol

shot was fired at the Western Union Telegraph

office, on Second street, between I and K streets,

and quite an excitement ensued in the neighborhood.

Being in the immediate vicinity at the time, our

reporter ran up into the telephone office and learned

that the cause of the excitement was the "discovery

of the leak in the Western Union company's wires,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE EMPEROR'S BLUNDERS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

No ruler with a reputation for astuteness has ever done so little to deserve it as the Emperor Napoleon. In the course of his career he has achieved one brilliant success—the overthrow of the republic and the establishment of the empire on a basis of murder. He has played one clever trick—that of the plebiscite; but as this was only the introduction to the scheme of war, we must wait for the final result before we pronounce it a success or a failure. In the other great events of his reign he has made mistakes so serious that it is a wonder how he has escaped destruction. His first movement after seizing the throne was to divert his subjects by a war with Russia. And what was the result of that war? It proved the gallantry of the French army, which needed no proof; it involved France in frightful loss of men and money; it left Russia practically as formidable as ever. Sebastopol was captured, but at a cost of a thousand times greater than it was worth. Russia was temporarily crippled in her navy, and lost a little strip of territory; but she was not humiliated, and at the end of the war Europe felt that the Czar was stronger than any one of the powers allied against him. The Italian war was undertaken for the purpose of humiliating Austria, and at the same time fixing French ascendancy in Italy. It resulted in the creation of a powerful Italian kingdom, which is a perpetual menace to France, for Victor Emmanuel, far from being a creature of the Tuileries, is more than half inclined to be an open enemy. Napoleon has earned the lasting hatred of Italians by supporting the Pope in Rome, and the displeasure of the Pope and the clergy by consenting to the obliteration of the States of the Church. He made Italy formidable, and now finds that he has not a friend in the whole peninsula.

But this is not the worst. Having weakened Austria, he gave Prussia the coveted opportunity to strike a blow, and to his dismay saw the face of Germany suddenly changed, and a tremendous and threatening power rising at his very door. He had not been astute enough to see that his most dangerous rival was not Vienna, but Berlin; he had not comprehended the character of the Prussian statesman, or divined the strength of the Prussian arms, or seen that while Austria was made up of hostile and incongruous elements, the rival German State must inevitably rise to power by the aggregation of kindred populations. The plan of France was to get possession of the Prussian provinces on the left bank of the Rhine; yet, in his blindness, Napoleon smoothed the way for Prussia to make herself the greatest power in Europe. The war of 1866 showed him his blunder, but he saw at the same time that Prussia was too strong then to be attacked.

Meanwhile he had turned his attention towards America. He threw away the friendship of the United States by marked favors to the Southern Confederacy, and when our hands were full, he occupied Mexico, and with much rhetoric about the unity of the Latin race established an empire as illegitimate as his own. This was the greatest of all his blunders. Turned out of the country by order of Mr. Secretary Seward, he saw his Latin empire tumble to pieces, and the unfortunate prince whom he had placed on the throne shot like a traitor. The Mexican adventure was not only a disaster, but a disgrace. Hardly recovered from this, fresh humiliations awaited him in Europe. Having failed to make Austria the instrument of defeating Bismarck, he proposed at Berlin a secret treaty even more infamous than the *coup d'état*—a treaty by which he declared himself in effect the common enemy of Europe. He offered to consent to the Confederation of the German States on condition that Prussia would permit him to assassinate Belgium and dismember Holland, the infancy of this proposal being heightened by the fact that by a solemn treaty he was under an obligation to guarantee Belgian independence. Prussia treated the proposal with disdain; virtually gave him notice that she did not value his assent to the confederation, and would not ask for it. The confederation was to be accomplished whether he liked it or not.

Whether the present war is also to be a French blunder it would be useless to predict. If it turn out anything else, it will differ essentially from the Emperor's previous achievements. He certainly has made some mistakes in the mode of beginning. By the exposure of the secret treaty Bismarck has turned upon his adversary the hatred and fear of all the European powers. By the violence and injustice of the declaration of war Napoleon has sacrificed the moral support of all enlightened men, while his insolence towards Spain has deeply offended the Spanish people, notwithstanding the dubious attitude of Spanish statesmen. And of one thing we may be assured: whatever the issue of the contest, the union of North and South Germany, which France so earnestly desires to prevent, is already practically accomplished by Napoleon's own act.

PERSONAL INTERESTS AND GREAT PARTIES.

From the N. Y. Times.

In reference to the campaign in Ohio, the Cincinnati Gazette gives prominence to a rumor that the Republican party in that State is to be organized this year for special regard to the next election of a United States Senator—"the State Central Committee is to be constructed, as far as possible, in the interest of some one aspirant to that high position." This is not the first time the Republican party of Ohio has been made subordinate to individual ambition. Nominations for the Legislature which elected Sherman over Schenck were controlled by preferences for one or the other of these gentlemen; and the result was a demoralized Legislature, whose general incompetency disgraced and, for a time, defeated the Republicans. The Gazette protests against a repetition of the experiment as unwise and dangerous, because "calculated to weaken and distract at a time when concentration and a complete union of forces are needed."

The mischief complained of is not confined to Ohio. There are few States in which its effects have not been more than once discernible, and still fewer that should not ponder the warning addressed to Ohio Republicans. A Senatorship may not always be the disturbing influence, though when it does operate there are not many more powerful. But the evil always assumes the same general character. The party as an organization suffers from factions formed within it; for these factions are actuated by purposes at variance with its usefulness and welfare. Sometimes the factions represent rival Senatorial pretensions—sometimes competing combinations for the management

of local offices. Their tendency is always the same. They invest with power men who substitute impudence for brains, who deem intrigue of more importance than principle, and who drive into retirement the majority of those whose abilities and reputations qualify them for really efficient service. It is a game in which the worst men have the best chances; they play for stakes that are degrading, with cards which high-principled Republicans will not touch. The party in whose name the game is carried on invariably pays the penalty. Ohio may be familiar with its tricks, but no State has experienced more of its disastrous consequences than New York. It has given us defeat instead of victory, and has converted what should be sources of strength into causes of almost hopeless demoralization.

Here and everywhere, duty and interest are identical in regard to the nominations to be made this fall. Whether the contest be for seats in Congress or for positions in States, personal claims must give way to broader considerations. There is an idea in some quarters that the Republican party was made exclusively for those who manage it, and nominations are arranged accordingly. Senators and Congressmen and committee-men are parties to the plan. How the Republican party will gain or lose, and how the country will fare under the treatment, are, in their judgment, questions of minor importance. The great essential is that "politics shall pay." We cannot too strongly urge upon Republicans the necessity of frustrating the tactics, and of deciding in some emphatic manner, that the Republican organization shall be freed from the sinister dictation which in many localities now dooms it to disaster. The people, who neither buy places nor sell principles, have the matter in their own hands. It is for them to say whether the party they have so faithfully sustained shall be subject to special interests, personal or corporate, or whether by wise and honest management it shall secure strength enough to prosecute its reforming mission to the end.

MR. JAY AND HIS LITTLE SPEECHES—CAPTAIN COSTIGAN OUTDOES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Mr. John Jay, the Minister of the United States at Vienna, Austria, has forwarded to this city for publication an account of a dinner which he gave at Vienna, in celebration of last Fourth of July. The account appeared in the *Tribune* of Tuesday, and fills a column and a half of that dull and usually false-reporting journal. However, as this communication emanates from Mr. Jay himself, it may be assumed to be as near the truth as the modesty of its distinguished author would permit.

Under the exhilaration occasioned by the contemplation of the celebrities around him, to say nothing of the heap of regrets from the aristocratic individuals who were reluctantly compelled to deny themselves the pleasure of eating his dinner and drinking his wine, Mr. Jay's speech-making powers, which were so long the joy, the admiration, and the pride of the Union League Club here in New York, came out in full force.

First of all, Mr. Jay rose after dinner, and proposed the health of the President of the United States in a little speech which occupies about half a column of the *Tribune's* smallest type, and is chock full of historic lore about the Revolution and the late war.

This speech having been received "with warm applause," Mr. Jay again rose, and in another little speech proposed the health of his Imperial-Royal Majesty, Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary.

Count von Beust having responded for his august master, and proposed in return Mr. Jay's own health, Mr. Jay made a third little speech, and proposed the health of the Austrian ministry and Count Potoki.

This last-named nobleman having responded to the compliment paid him, Mr. Jay, in a fourth little speech, proposed the health of his "honorable and distinguished friend, his Excellency the Count George Festetics."

After the response of Count Festetics, Mr. Jay for the fifth time made a little speech and gave a toast: "Peace to the nations of the world, and health to their representatives at Vienna." His Eminence, Mgr. Palloni Antoniaci acknowledged this compliment on behalf of his colleagues, and proposed in response, "The great Republic of the United States," which the company rose to honor. And then Mr. Jay again, for the sixth time, made a little speech, and proposed the health of the army and navy of the United States; and with this toast, he says in his report, "the proceedings ended," or, as it might be expressed in the American vernacular, he dried up.

This extraordinary succession of after-dinner speeches by Mr. Jay is paralleled only by those of the celebrated Captain Costigan, in Thackeray's "Pendennis," at the dinner given to him by the Chatteris Buccaneers on the occasion of his departure with his daughter, the distinguished Miss Emily Fotheringay, for London. At this dinner, as we are told by the lamented novelist:

"The cloth having been drawn, the chairman said, 'Costigan, there is wine, if you like; but the Captain preferring punch, that liquor was voted by acclamation. The chairman gave the health of the king, which was drunk with the loyalty of Chatteris men; and then, without further introduction, he proposed the health of their friend, Captain Costigan.'

"After the enthusiastic cheering which rang through old Chatteris had subsided, Captain Costigan rose in reply and made a speech of twenty minutes, in which he was repeatedly overcome by his emotion."

"Mr. Hicks, Crompton, in a brilliant and energetic manner, proposed Miss Fotheringay's health. This was received with the loudest applause, and was followed by a speech of feeling and eloquence."

"Mr. Jubber proposed the Drama and the Chatteris Theatre, and Mr. Bingley was about to rise, but was prevented by Captain Costigan, who, as long connected with the Chatteris Theatre, and on behalf of his daughter, thanked the company."

"The Shan Van Vogh's, 'The Lily Pig under the Bell,' and 'The Vale of Avoca.' The evening was a great triumph for him. It ended. All triumphs and all evenings end."

"SYMPATHY."

From the N. Y. Nation.

One would imagine, from the severity of the rebukes and admonitions with which a portion of the American press is visiting the enthusiasm which the Germans in this country are displaying in the cause of Prussia in the pending war, that it was a time-honored custom of the American public to regard foreign wars with a cold, judicial serenity, and that there was nothing our newspapers and politicians more sedulously avoided than any expression of feeling about conflicts in which the United States had no immediate material interest. Indeed, to read some of the articles which have appeared during the last week, one might fairly conclude that the notion that "sympathy" had any place in international relations had just been concocted by the German-Americans for the purpose of dragging the United States into some sort of

demonstration against France, and that the term was unknown in our politics.

The fact is, however, that there is no country in the world in which the sympathetic habit of mind is so zealously cultivated, and in which one or other of the parties to nearly every quarrel is so sure of having the founts of feeling made to play for his benefit. It is just as much as the Government can do, whenever a convulsion of any sort breaks out between any of the principal powers of the world, to prevent the eruption of a sort of supplemental conflict on American soil, or the introduction of the controversy into American politics as "an issue." The chairman of the House Committee of Foreign Affairs, indeed, stands constantly on the watch, pocket-handkerchief in hand, for the purpose of pointing out to the nation some cause to take up or some victim to weep over. One does not need to be very old to have swum through half a dozen floods of sympathetic tears. The country went nearly crazy over the Hungarians, and, indeed, over one party of the Hungarians which Hungary herself also rejected. The Young Ireland party also about the same time threw a good many people into a melting mood. Since then, the patriots whom Maximilian kept from establishing "truth and justice, religion and piety" in Mexico have been fettered and caressed. The bands of Greek robbers and politicians who got up the Cretan insurrection found no difficulty in having a regular organization established here to aid them, with the accompaniment of a newspaper, public meetings, and subscriptions. The Fenians, the heroes of Trout River, and Franklin, and Elm Park—were able to command so much "sympathy" that the Foreign Committee of the House reported and the Republican majority of the House voted for a bill, the avowed object of which was so to modify the neutrality laws as to permit large bands of cut-throats and thieves to pass our frontier to murder and rob the Canadians, and the leading organs of the Republican press fiercely abusing the President for doing his duty by stopping them. We need not say anything about Cuba—the latest object of our "sympathy." We have all been sympathizing with that island for the last year, some of us for love and some for money, and it seems as if our compassion for her had no limits.

But do we exact from others what we are so ready to bestow? Yes, we do. Her failure to sympathize with us during the late Rebellion has been a sore to our feelings, and England as to make our differences with her almost insupportable, and to have sown the seeds of bitterness that will probably bear fruit for generations. On the other hand, the ready accordance of sympathy on the part of Russia has so fixed that power in the affections of a large portion of the American public, that we shut our eyes to the extraordinary inhumanity, to use a mild term, of her policy towards the Poles. With such a record as this open before us, it is needless to say that there is not much to be gained by the Germans to be silent and inactive witnesses of a struggle which is to drench their old homes in the blood of their fathers and brothers, and on the result of which the place and influence of their race in European civilization is to depend. Moreover, although we condemn, as strongly as anybody can, all attempts to commit the United States Government to any participation in the German war, or to make difficult the rigid performance of its neutral duties, and though we confess we think neither Mr. Carl Schurz nor any other United States Senator is in his place in going about the country delivering speeches on either one side or the other, we are not inclined to exact from the Germans that complete casting-out of the old German Adam, and that complete transformation into pure and judicial-minded American citizens, for which some of our contemporaries are calling on them. Germans are men, like the rest of the world, and there is no magic in naturalization to convert them into anything else. When their kinsmen bleed, they must feel sad; when they triumph, they must rejoice; and when they watch the struggles of the nation to which they once belonged, and which nothing short of a miracle can prevent retaining a large portion of their tenderest affections, they would be more or less than human if they could suppress all sign of interest in the progress and result of the strife. We confess we think they are not worse but better American citizens for uttering all they feel.

As to the attitude of native Americans towards the struggle, we believe a good many excellent people refuse to see any claim to our sympathy on either one side or the other, simply because they have got into what we cannot help calling the depraved habit of mind of thinking that no struggle can have any interest for republicans if carried on by monarchs, and that, to make a cause holy or respectable, its supporters must be "rebels." This was not always so. During our Rebellion, we saw the rapid growth of the idea that all Rebels must be bad men, a striking illustration of the corrupting influence which words so often exercise on ideas. So also in England, thousands justified their sympathy with the South by simply alleging that the South was "the weaker side," or the minority, and seemed to think that rational beings, making a profession of Christianity, were not called upon, before they patted a combatant on the back, to ask whether he had the right on his side. Intelligent men, however, before passing judgment on a war, ask not simply what are the names and titles of the driven last, but what is their relative strength, but what are they fighting about, and what is their fighting likely to result in? "Emperor" and "king," "loyalist" and "rebel," are but signs by which the great problems of politics are worked out; it is with the result that the rest of the world is concerned.

Applying these tests to the conflict on the Rhine, it is difficult to see where an enlightened American can find an excuse either for indifference or neutrality. The result of a French victory it is not hard to foresee. The Emperor, after eighteen years of a degrading tyranny, driven last winter, by a series of military and diplomatic reverses, and the scandalous financial abuses of his adherents, into making certain concessions to liberalism. He had no sooner made them than he deprived them of all value by the same cunning manipulation of universal suffrage by which he secured the popular approval of the *coup d'état*, and he thereupon rushed into war, with the hope, which events show to be well-grounded, of turning the popular mind away from questions of internal reform, and reconciling the nation to a renewal of the military regime. His triumph over Prussia would certainly put an end to all talk of further changes in the direction of freedom. It would lead to the open restoration of personal government, the open revival of that contempt for the writers and talkers—that is, for the mind of France—which the court and its followers were never

tired of proclaiming between 1851 and 1868; the renewed coercion of the press, and the elevation of the army once more to the first place in the government. It would wipe out the memory of the crimes, frauds, extravagances, defalcations, and slaughters, by which the eyes of the French people were being gradually opened to the real character of imperialism, and probably fix the yoke on their necks so thoroughly that the "young Augustus," who is now going to play at war, like Louis XIV., on the Rhine, under his father's eye, would be able to take the reins and the whip, and mount without further trouble or molestation.

Prussia, it is true, has a strong leaven of feudalism in it; but it is gradually and rapidly getting rid of it; in any case, not only has feudalism rendered good service to mankind, but every trace of it is disappearing, and nowhere more quickly than in North Germany. There is no State more "modern" in the best sense of the word than Prussia; none in which an intelligent human being counts for more, or in which brains exercise so much influence on politics. It was very true, as Ernest Renan said, that it was the universities which conquered at Sedan. We have little doubt that they will conquer again on the Rhine; at all events, we feel bound in the interest of civilization to hope so. If any power is to have more weight in the family of European nations than another, we are all interested in its being the power whose armies contain most readers and writers, and which when it goes to war has to call most intelligent citizens from their homes. It has been favorite saying of the Bonapartes that "bayonets don't think." Bayonets are, however, beginning to think; and the more they think the less chance there will be in the world for the class of adventurers of which the Bonapartes are the most illustrious members. The Prussian army is fighting for a free press, a free parliament, popular education; for the supremacy of reason over brute force, of the citizen over the soldier, of law over imperial "decrees," of an armed people over hired armies, of industry over gambling. In other words, they defend modern civilization against the worst and latest of its enemies.

NAUTICAL NONSENSE.

From the N. Y. World.

The result of the yacht race is not so grievous to the patriotic mind as the degree of imbecility which it has been the occasion of incidentally exhibiting upon the part of those who assume to instruct their fellows upon nautical as well as terrestrial topics. For many days there was displayed upon the bulletin of the *Tribune* on Wednesday the astounding statement that a yacht was passing Long Branch "under a jib-sheet at her mainsail spar." The appearance of a yacht under these unprecedented circumstances is certainly so singular that it might well have arrested the attention of the sojourners at the resort in question, and have been deemed worthy of being related in a despatch. But both the grandeur and the singularity of this nautical phenomenon would have been enhanced by the accomplished correspondent having additionally informed his readers, as doubtless he would have done had it occurred to him, that the yacht had every bulkhead set, her capstan double-reefed, and every dead-eye fluttering in the wind. It mitigates our wonder at the marine trope in which the Reverend Mr. Beecher has recently indulged, to the effect that a yacht must be taken to mid-ocean before she can be brought to her anchor, when we reflect that that divine undoubtedly derives his nautical notions from the *Tribune*, as the *Tribune* reciprocally derives its theological notions from him, and that the orthodoxy of the *Tribune* is therefore as unimpeachable as the seamanship of Mr. Beecher. But it was reserved for an editorial owl to cap the climax of absurdity by declaring in an afternoon paper of yesterday that, although the event does not prove that she has most "bottom," it is really rendered almost doubtful by this expression whether the person who made use of it knows that a yacht is not an animal, needing rest and refreshment, but a mechanical construction, insusceptible of fatigue, and consequently capable of "bottom" enough to keep up her "speed" to unlimited periods. He evidently considers that if relays of lighters, with sufficient quantities of oats and water, had been provided for the Dauntless, the refreshment thus afforded that noble beast would have enabled her to win the race. After this transcendence of nonsense, we are no longer capable of even the mildest surprise at his subordinate absurdities. We can bear with equanimity to see him assume the tripod of Bunsey, and observe that "our fast sailors are in the vocative"—whatever the vocative may be—although we know that, as matter of fact, they are mostly in the lower bay. We are not even moved at so magnificent a misstatement as it is "two score of years" since the America was launched. Ignorance of nautical matters is no crime. In fact, it has been held by ready cynics to be a virtue. But assumption of knowledge upon any subject combined with dense and dismal ignorance of that subject is as discreditable as it is ridiculous.

FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Bank of England begins to take precautionary measures in consequence of the war between France and Prussia. It has raised the rate of discount, in order to hold on to its specie, and thus in providing for eventualities as well as to check the drain that might be made for war purposes on the Continent. We are informed, too, that the Bank of France has decided to pay out silver only, which means, we suppose, that it intends to hold on to the gold reserve. We hear, at the same time, of failures beginning at the London Stock Exchange. It is estimated that the depreciation of securities of different kinds in England, including foreign stocks, between July 4 and 12, was about five hundred millions of dollars. If we take into account the decline of the French renter, Prussian securities, and all other European stocks, both up to the 12th of July and since, the fall in values must be enormous. It was said that the house of Rothschild alone had lost about twenty millions of dollars. Of course, there must be a vast number of sufferers who are not as well able to bear loss as the Rothschilds, and the consequence will be failures and a general financial disturbance. Should the war continue long, and especially if it should spread beyond France and Prussia, there will, no doubt, be a fearful crash.

Under these circumstances what will be the effect upon the securities and financial affairs of the United States? As a matter of course our securities have declined in common with all the rest abroad. This is the natural consequence of the connection and sympathy which exist in the monetary world, and is independent of the intrinsic value of stocks. But in the end the credit of those nations that are not involved in or directly affected by war must rise. Though there may be less money to invest than in time of peace, the securities

of a great neutral and prosperous nation like ours will be in demand and will rise comparatively. We need not be alarmed, therefore, about our credit abroad, however long or widespread the war may be. After the decline which takes place at first in general European markets there must come a reaction. People will be glad to find such a safe and profitable means of investment as the United States offer under the disturbance and uncertainty of things in Europe. We advise both the Government and our bankers and stock operators to look at the matter in this light and to prepare for future contingencies.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 25m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 25m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 25m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GEORGETOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 25m

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 530 ft No. 115 MARKET ST., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 25m

TREGOS TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It preserves and whitens the Teeth; Invigorates and soothes the Gums; Purifies and Perfumes the Breath; Prevents Accumulation of Tartar; Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth; Is a Superior Article for Children; Sold by all druggists and dentists. A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 321 m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT STS., PHILA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKERS CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 25m

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result of the use of the IMPERISHABLE PERFUME. It is a Florida Water! Days after its application the handkerchief exhalates a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 1 15m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 25m

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrogen-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. THOMAS, formerly operator at the City Dental Rooms, has removed to No. 115 WALNUT STREET, opposite the City Hall.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurements at very low prices. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 766 CHESTNUT STREET.

HAIR CURLERS. THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS, AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLES FOR THE LADIES. (Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair. Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO., 524 m No. 63 NORTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC. PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS—NEAPLE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, ROILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, AND FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectively offer their services to the public as being fully and completely equipped with all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary, having sets of patterns of different sizes, prepared to execute orders with quick dispatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron, all kinds of cast and wrought Iron, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, fall, etc., etc., for raising heavy iron blocks, etc., etc., by JACOB C. NEAPLE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 165 BEACH AND PALMER STREETS.

GURARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO. JOHN H. MURPHY, President, PHILADELPHIA, PA. MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS. Office and Warehouse, No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELMONT HALL,

SCHOOLMAN'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.

IS NOW OPEN.

This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable resort for the summer at reduced prices.

7 11 m D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor. LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board per day, \$2.50; from June 1 to July 1, \$14 per week; for the season, \$14 to \$17.50, according to room; for the month of July, \$17.50; for August, \$17.50. Open from June 1 to October 1. Address, H. J. BUCKWELL, 66 m

CHITTENANGO. WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Madison county, N. Y. First-class Hotel, with every requisite. Drawing-room and excursions from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 25m

CAPE MAY. CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Opens June 1. Closes October 1. Mark and Simon Hasler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—\$5.00 per day June and September. \$4.00 per day July and August. The new wing is now completed. Applications for Rooms, address

415 82 J. F. OAKER, Proprietor. McMAKIN'S AT LANTIC HOTEL

CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guests. Opened at a moderate price. The hotel is on the shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape. Terms, for the summer, \$5.00 per day and \$21 per week. Coach from depot free. No Bar. 534 tuthm JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J. IS NOW OPEN. The house has been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price. Address, R. GRIFFITH, No. 104 CHESSUT ST., or Cape May. 6 15m

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1. MRS. R. PARKINSON JONES. 6 15m

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, AT CAPE MAY, N. J. is again under the management of GEORGE J. BOITON, who is also proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, at Harrisburg, Pa. 7 25m

S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS S. FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island. 7 15m

ATLANTIC CITY. UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. IS NOW OPEN.

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo. Terms, \$30 per week. Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELFFER, Proprietors, No. 827 NINTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 26 tuthm 26 25m

BARR'S "CONSTITUTION HOUSE" CORNER ATLANTIC AND KENTUCKY AVENUES, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. This well-known House is now open for the reception of guests. MRS. M. A. LEEDS, Proprietor. The bar will be under the superintendence of the late proprietor, and will be open in conjunction with the other part of the house. 7 25m

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for this season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a grand new building, since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular, a FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. 6 11 m J. FRASER, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, Located between United States Hotel and the beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. BOARD REDUCED. Open from June 1 to October 1. 6 15m

THE WILSON COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY. A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE, near the Depot. Terms to suit. 7 6 m ROBERT L. FURRY, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY—NOW OPEN. A first-class Family Boarding House, MICHIGAN AVENUE, near the Beach. No BAR. Terms to suit. J. O'NEAL, Proprietor, or E. F. PARKETT, No. 35 N. EIGHTH STREET, corner of Filbert. 7 11 m

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, first house below the Mansion House, is now open for the reception of guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHNSON, Proprietress. 6 11 m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms \$15 per week. GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor. 6 25 m

ATLANTIC CITY—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, A VIRGINIA, between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGERN, formerly of THIRTEENTH AND ARCH, Proprietress. Board from \$10 to \$15 per week. 7 11 m

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. This favorite house has been removed to a more central location, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

NEWS SUMMARY.

Fire Alarms.
—The alarm of the last evening about 10 o'clock was caused by the slight burning of the premises No. 306 Cassell street.

—Thomas Wood, aged 8 years, residing at Passyunk road and Marriott lane, had a finger cut off yesterday by a hay chopper.

—William J. Wilson, aged 30 years, a resident of No. 1108 Chestnut street, was overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon and conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—William Flynn, a lad of 16 years, residing at No. 335 Blight street, was thrown from a horse yesterday and was so badly injured that it was necessary to remove him to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Christopher Johnson, an aged man, fell in a fit on Germantown avenue, near the reservoir, yesterday afternoon, cutting his head badly. A humane gentleman passing at the time in a carriage conveyed the sufferer to his home in Nicetown.

—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a sail boat laden with about 2000 pounds of sand, while coming down the Delaware was caught by a sudden blow of wind, and careening shipped enough water to saturate the sand and sink the craft. The man in charge of the boat, who is unknown, went down with the boat, and was drowned. About twenty minutes after the disaster the boat came to the surface and was taken in charge by the occupants of a boat in the neighborhood.

—Last evening a lady, while passing along Front street, below Walnut, was suddenly taken sick. A man came to her and advised her to take some soda water, at the same time inviting her to a house at No. 211 South Front street. On leaving the house she discovered that she had been robbed of a gold watch and chain. On lodging information of the robbery at the Central Station, Officers Roberts and Miller visited the house and arrested two men and three women on suspicion of having committed the robbery. They were locked up to await a hearing this morning.

—In accordance with the resolutions passed at the mass meeting of German citizens held on Wednesday evening last, the committee met yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the German Society, and effected a permanent organization by the selection of Dr. E. Moritz as chairman; Julius Hein, Theodore Kell and Robert Friedlander as secretaries, and M. Richards Muckle as treasurer. It was decided to name the organization "The German Patriotic Relief Association." Subscription books for voluntary contributions from the citizens of Philadelphia without regard to nationality will be issued to responsible individuals, who will receive any money they may desire to donate for the relief of the numerous widows and orphans which war must necessarily make. The next session of the organization will be held on Thursday afternoon next.

Domestic Affairs.
—Gold closed yesterday at 120.
—The yacht race for the Queen's cup is to come off on August 8.
—John C. Babcock, of this city, was drowned at Oswego yesterday.

—So far the internal revenue receipts for July are over twenty millions.
—At last the strike in the anthracite coal region is at an end, a compromise having been effected.

—A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League was held at Long Branch yesterday.

—President Grant has been invited to visit California by a number of prominent citizens of that State.

—Several applications have been made to the Comptroller of the Currency for authority to organize gold banks.

—Collector Murphy has been instructed by Secretary Boutwell not to allow vessels to evade the New York Quarantine regulations by means of Perth Amboy.

Foreign Affairs.
—The drain on gold in England is subsiding.
—The English Parliament is to adjourn on August 11.

—The London *Athenaeum* announces the death of Cora Mowatt and eulogizes her talents and career.

—Rumor says the Catholics of Austria will embrace Protestantism unless the infallibility dogma is considerably qualified.

—The bark *Meridian*, from Philadelphia for Bremen, has arrived at Bremerhaven. She reports that she was overhauled by a French man-of-war, but suffered no harm.

THE WAR.
—THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

—PRUSSIAN TROOPS ADVANCING—A BATTLE EXPECTED ON RHEINISCH WESTPHALIA—GENERAL SHERIDAN NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO FOLLOW THE ARMY.

—PARIS, July 29.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning contains the following report from the Ministers of War and the Interior to the Emperor:—"The government has authorized the organization of local national guards in frontier towns of the north and east, but the government thinks it necessary to renounce the idea of the organization of a general national guard. Meanwhile the government believes that companies of French sharpshooters, established in the extensive frontier at present, will constitute a valuable reserve for the protection of national territory. The two ministers propose that the engagement of these companies of French sharpshooters shall be limited to the actual term of the war, and that volunteers admitted into these bodies shall be specially charged with the local defense." The Emperor approves of these corps destined to replace the national local guard.

At Metz, to-day, several newspaper correspondents, most of them American and English, were arrested as spies. They were liberated, however, but warned to keep away from the army in future.

It is said that the return of General Le Brun from the frontier hastened the departure of the Emperor. Prince Napoleon is on the Emperor's staff.

Large bodies of French troops are moving to the northeast from Metz. It is said General Trochu is to lead a corps into South Germany. It is thought that the Prussians will decline battle until the French cross the Rhine. They are concentrating heavy masses of troops near Coblenz.

The French army will pay in gold for everything they take in the enemy's country. The Prussian Government has suppressed a large number of journals.

PARIS, July 29.—Evening.—The following official reports from the army are published:—"The Prussian troops are making enormous requisitions on the country they occupy. They take horses of the farmers, cut down trees and trample standing crops. During the night the headquarters of Division General Lorenz was struck by lightning and three officers were injured. All prisoners so far taken have been sent to Orleans, where accommodations have been provided.

Metz, July 29.—Great excitement prevails here. There is little doubt that the main body will strike through Rheims, Bapaume, and an advance of the Prussians on the left is expected.

LONDON, July 29.—Count Albert de Bismarck, Prussian ambassador to England, today makes public a statement that France, in 1866, offered to lend Prussia 300,000 men to use against Austria, if Prussia would surrender to France the territory between the Rhine and Moselle. The rejection of this proposition on the part of Prussia awoke the Emperor's sympathy with Austria. These offers, which Napoleon now finds it convenient to repudiate, have been repeated since 1866.

PARIS, July 29.—It is reported that General Sheridan is coming from America. He will be refused leave to accompany the army. The American feeling here has been misrepresented. No French journal dares to republish daily news telegrams describing the general sympathy of Americans with Prussians.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon was obliged to accompany the Emperor as a precaution against his possible disloyalty in case of defeat.

An independent command has been denied him. General Lebon positively refused to give him command of a division.

LONDON, July 29.—All civilians in Berlin were obliged to decide last Saturday whether they would leave or remain until further orders, which would not be for a fortnight at least.

The whole country is occupied in war preparations and moving military trains. The Polish people are thoroughly Prussian. Only landed proprietors and priests are hostile. No outbreak is possible in Polish Prussia without the concurrence of the Russian and Austrian Poles, therefore France can hope for no assistance there.

Two thousand men are continuously strengthening Mayence. The fortification declared incapable of resisting a sudden attack a fortnight ago can now stand a long siege, and furnish a base of offensive operations.

The report that the Prussian King would make Frankfurt his headquarters is improbable.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* partially contradicts the peace rumors he gave yesterday. All hopes are postponed until after a battle.

LONDON, July 29.—A correspondent writes from Berlin that a volunteer naval service is organizing to protect the coast.

Ghent is being armed, and the Belgian army is again in motion.

LONDON, July 29.—Midnight.—The French fleet has arrived at Copenhagen. The French cavalry passed the frontier at Kehl, but soon returned.

PERJURY AND FORGERY.
A Member of Congress in a Delicate Situation.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—In 1869 the Honorable R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, was attorney for procuring a pension for a lady living at Horse Creek, N. C., near the Tennessee line. The case went through the office, and a check for the back pension, amounting to between four and five hundred dollars, was sent to the Pension Agent in Raleigh, N. C. He in turn sent the check to R. R. Butler.

The incident before the Pension Office shows that the check left Raleigh on the 27th of October, and was cashed at the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., in this city.

On the 29th of October, the check bore the endorsement of the claimant, given by the Pension Office, and information given by the Post Office Department showed that the shortest time in which a letter could travel from Washington to Horse Creek and return was seventeen days. This aroused the suspicions of the department, and the claimant was written to. She replied that she had not endorsed the check mentioned nor any other check, and the only money she had ever received from Butler was represented by some goods from her store at very high prices.

She further stated that the claimant's endorsement was a forgery, and Butler did not deny that he did the endorsing. All this investigation, of course, occupied six or eight months, and one special agent was sent from the Pension Office to investigate the case in the neighborhood.

Butler was called on for an explanation of his conduct. After a long delay he asserted that he had a power of attorney from the claimant to authorize him to endorse. He produced a power of attorney bearing date about September, 1869, and an affidavit purporting to have been made by the claimant after she wrote her letter to the office denying the endorsement, in which she takes back all she said about Butler. These two documents are written in different colored inks, but on the two halves of the same sheet of paper, for the tear is a very peculiar one, and the irregularities of one torn edge fit exactly into the irregularities of the other torn edge. On the same sheet of paper, but dated about six months apart. This was too much for the Pension Office to stand, and a special agent of the Pension Office, now near Rochester, R. Butler's home, and he will be arrested and appear before the Grand Jury to answer the charges of perjury and forgery.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.
For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES..... 4:54 MOON SETS..... 9:01
SUN SETS..... 7:18 HIGH WATER..... 3:18

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
THOMAS G. HOOD, CHAIRMAN.
CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, SECRETARY.
THOMAS G. HART, CLERK.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Br. ship Henry Pellam, Vicksburg, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Br. Fannie, Carver, Cork or Falmouth, Warren & Gregg.

Brig Callao, Buckman, Boston, do.
Sch. J. S. Staples, Danmore, St. Marys, Ga., Souder & Adams.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Br. ship Speculator, McMullen, 6 days from Ardrossan, with pig iron to S. & W. Welch—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 44 hours from Boston, with mds. to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers: Mrs. Goodall, Mr. F. L. Sewall, Mr. W. S. Wills, Mr. G. W. Shaw, Mr. Benjamin Kendall, Mrs. J. H. Smith, Mr. Lewis Houtsteele and wife, Mr. W. Farsen and wife, and Mr. A. L. Lovitt. Above Brandywine passed back J. W. Bars, from Baltimore, bound up, and a brig, name unknown, below Bombay Hook, passed back Tropic Bird, from Liverpool; above Bombay Hook, a brig, name unknown, below Bombay Hook, a brig, name unknown, below Bombay Hook, a brig, name unknown, below Bombay Hook.

Br. bark Gaymard, Nielsen, 55 days from Bristol, Eng., with railroad iron to Taylor & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, 9 days from East Harbor, P. I., with salt to Alexander Kerr & Bro.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Sch. M. E. Fennick, Daisy, from St. Marys, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams.

Sch. M. H. Read, Benson, 3 days from New Bedford, with granite to Lennox & Burgess.

Sch. M. A. Pratt, Pratt, 4 days from Portland, Conn., with stone to Lennox & Burgess.

Sch. Kate, Cohen, 1 day from Savannah River, with grain to Christian & Co.

Sch. Tycoon, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.
EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.
NEW YORK OFFICE, July 29.—Five barges leave in low tide to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Fannie, with wheat, for Wilmington.
R. V. De Witt, with salt, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 29.—The following barges leave in low tide to-night, eastward:—Fremont, Catharine O'Rourke, Sarah Hummel, and Goodwill, all with coal, for New York.

Catharine Terrence, with coal, for Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, July 30.—The F. T. Carpenter, with coal, for New York, leaves this P. M.

(By Telegraph.)
LEWIS, Del., July 29.—Passed in yesterday, bark Tropic Bird.

Br. bark, brig Don Carlos, for Philadelphia, and Sch. J. S. Hall, Chipman, from Mayaguez for orders. The captain of the Hall reports:—Spoke on the 25th, at Savannah, Sch. George H. Jones, of Fairhaven, Conn., with 75 bbls. sperm oil, in harbor at Mayaguez, Sch. Danthess, to sail for Baltimore on the 28th, and Sch. N. S. Cowper, for Boston on the 29th.

Wind W. Thermometer, 85.
MEMORANDA.
Ship Coronet, from Liverpool for Philadelphia (so reported, perhaps the Commodore), Chapman, which sailed 25th May, was spoken 11th inst., lat 47, long 47 15.

Steamer Union, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer More, Castle, Adams, from Havana, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Constitution, Caverly, at Panama 17th inst. from San Francisco.

Steamer Montana, Parker, sailed from Panama 16th inst. for San Francisco.

Br. steamer Venezuelan, Crowell, at Aspinwall 7th inst. for New York.

Steamer Tybee, Delaney, at St. Domingo 20th inst. from New York.

Steamer City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, from Port-au-Prince 17th, Gonaves 20th, and Cape Haytien 21st, at New York 25th inst.—11 passengers.

Steamer Kelo, Hildreth, from Mobile 20th, at New York 25th inst.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 17th inst.

Steamer W. W. Hinkley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Br. bark Marianna Galatia, Ramon, hence, at Naples 17th inst.

Br. bark, Rose, Griffin, and J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, hence, at Boston 25th inst.

Sch. Frank Jameson, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Sch. A. E. Stevens, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Sch. J. F. Weldon, from New Haven, Hamburg, Westcott, from Norfolk, all for Philadelphia; and Gust. Warwick, from Providence for Trenton, passed Hell Gate 25th inst.

Sch. Sarah Wood, Hickman, hence, at Boston 25th inst.

Sch. Rebecca, Newton, from New Bedford; Geo. B. Conover, Perry, from Providence; C. L. Vandervert, from do., all for Philadelphia; Reading R.R. Co., 47, Baltimore, from Elizabethport for New Haven, at New York 25th inst.

Sch. Sea Queen, Rosebrook, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.

Br. ship Berkley Castle, James, from Guannap for the United States, which put into Valparaiso 10th inst., was about to discharge for repairs on the 17th inst.

Ship Galatia, (of Boston), Crowell, from Hilo May 25, at New York yesterday.

Br. bark, struck on a coral reef called Wright's Shoal; was compelled to throw overboard a portion of cargo in order to save the vessel, and lost anchor, barrow, etc., but the ship not making any water proceeded on the voyage. April 30, lat 14 55 S., long 99 16 E., encountered a severe hurricane coming at W. N. W. and veering from left to right to N. E. and E. and S. E. and S. and S. W., causing the ship to increase the leak so as to keep one pump constantly going during the gale.

Steamer Dorian, at New York from Glasgow, brought 305 passengers.

Br. ship, Austral, at New York from Glasgow, brought 305 passengers.

Steamer Virgo, Binkley, from New York 26th for Savannah, returned 28th inst., on the 27th, when near Balahatch Straits, struck on a coral reef called Wright's Shoal; was compelled to throw overboard a portion of cargo in order to save the vessel, and lost anchor, barrow, etc., but the ship not making any water proceeded on the voyage. April 30, lat 14 55 S., long 99 16 E., encountered a severe hurricane coming at W. N. W. and veering from left to right to N. E. and E. and S. E. and S. and S. W., causing the ship to increase the leak so as to keep one pump constantly going during the gale.

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WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 30 NORTH WATER Street and
No. 35 NORTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarrad Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freight.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Store, 727th St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Factory, No. 23 WATER St. and 23 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.
LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND
SATURDAY.
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
3 cents per foot, or 1-1/2 cent per gallon, ship's
LEASING, & OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter season.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OEL,
PIER 15, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGU-
LAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW OR-
LEANS.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on
Thursday August 1st at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana
on Wednesday, August 5.
The YAZOO will sail LADING at as low rates as by
any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, I-
vaca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river
between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freight
reimposed at New Orleans without charge of commission.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Satur-
day, July 31st, at 10 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Satur-
day, August 6th, at 10 A. M.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday,
August 3rd, at 8 A. M.
The PIONEER will sail from Wilmington on Wednesday,
August 10th, at 8 A. M.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE
are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading from Philadelphia to Charleston and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President S. C. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 3 A. M.:
SHELLAND, 600 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 600 tons, Captain Hinkley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C. the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

BOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 D D Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Through freight air line to the SOUTH AND WEST.
ENJOY FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every MONDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREET.
REYKING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
Through rates to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and Norfolk with the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

REYKING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet),
or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier
by whom served. The subscription price by mail
is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and
Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in
advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE
EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2
o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions
at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. Whenever there is im-
portant news of the progress of the Euro-
pean war, extra editions will be issued after
this hour, and before the regular time for the
early edition.

OUR WAR NEWS.

The following telegram from New York,
dated yesterday, possesses an interest for all
who are desirous of being kept fully posted on
the great struggle now pending in Eu-
rope:

"J. W. Simonton, General Agent of the Associ-
ated Press, before his recent return from Europe,
closed contracts for a five years' alliance with the
Reuter Telegraph Company of London, the Conti-
nental Telegraph Company of Berlin, and Havas,
Berliner & Co.'s agency of Paris. Under this
arrangement the Associated Press obtains exclusive
use in America of the news of the three European
agencies named, and the services of all their sub-
ordinate agents in every part of Europe and Asia,
including India and China, Africa, Australia and the
Islands of the Pacific. On the other hand the Asso-
ciated Press shall place its exclusive services in
America at the disposal of the European parties to
the contract, who control the only organizations of
any importance for the collection of news in the
Old World."

In addition to this, it may be stated that
the North German Government has recog-
nized the Continental Telegraph Company of
Berlin as its official reporter, and that its
war bulletin, for the making up of which
every possible official facility will be fur-
nished, is to be regularly posted throughout
Germany.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH is the only after-
noon journal published in this city which
receives the despatches of the New York
Associated Press, and it will therefore be
the only afternoon journal which will contain the
full and reliable despatches received from
the three great European agencies above
named. Since the first symptoms of the
European war our columns have borne daily
testimony to our purpose of giving the read-
ers of THE TELEGRAPH a complete and
varied assortment of news bearing
upon the struggle, outside of our
telegraphic columns; and it is our intention
to continue in this course, affording our
readers the latest, fullest, and most reliable
advices of the progress of hostilities, both by
telegraph and mail, promptly, illustrated and
explained by carefully prepared original ar-
ticles bearing upon the different questions,
localities, and men that come uppermost.
The war between Prussia and France is the
live topic of the day, and the readers of THE
EVENING TELEGRAPH will find its columns, in
the future as in the past, taxed to their ut-
most capacity to supply them with informa-
tion concerning its fortunes.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR PRUS- SIA.

The American sympathy for Prussia is mar-
vellously unanimous. It is cherished by all
classes of citizens, except those who imagine
that neutrality must be carried to the limits
of indifference, and one element of our popu-
lation which is strongly disposed to favor
France. The Irish and the French have had
for centuries a fraternal regard which is
evinced now in the popular sentiment of the
cities of the Emerald Isle and in the feelings
of a large proportion of the Irish-Americans.
This attachment is based on similarity of race
or origin, similarity of religion, and
friendly associations. Irish-
men have repeatedly fought in
French armies, and Frenchmen have in
turn assisted the vain efforts of Ireland to
destroy English supremacy. Catholicism
continues to be the dominant faith of both
countries, and Celtic traits are perceptible in
the individual character of both Frenchmen
and Irishmen. Besides, Ireland has never
sundered a vague hope that she might gain
substantial military aid from France in the
event of a war between that nation and Great
Britain. These motives are sufficient to
account for the prevailing disposition evinced
by Irishmen, in their native land and abroad,
to sympathize with the Emperor.

Independent of this Irish element of the
population of this country, a few Scandinavians
and Frenchmen, and the politicians who
are devoted to Irish interests, America is
scarcely less unanimous than Germany herself
in favoring the Prussian cause. The motives
which incite this feeling are various and pow-
erful. An unpassioned and unbiased
judgment on the merits of the controversy
inclines intelligent readers to cast their sym-
pathies against Napoleon, on the ground that
he is a wanton aggressor. We cannot easily
forget or forgive his desire to interfere in
our own war, and his attempt to establish an
empire in Mexico. He wished to open a wide
field for French ambition on this continent,
and if the loyal States had been unable to
crush the Rebellion he would have
endeavored to seize a large por-
tion of American territory. His
Mexican expedition was based on the grandilo-
quent idea that he was to become the
protector of the Latin race in North America,
and the founder of kingdoms which would
have been a standing menace to our republic.

Although the course of events rendered it un-
necessary for us to resort to open warfare to
avert the dangers with which he threatened
us, we cannot avoid classing him among the
most insidious enemies of our country, nor
escape the conviction that wrongs against the
United States as well as against Prussia will
be avenged by his downfall. While he was
intriguing against the Union, Germany was
purchasing a large number of our national
bonds, and rendering immense assistance in
the hour of our greatest need—so that grati-
tude on the one hand, as well as a lively recol-
lection of actual and threatened injuries on
the other, prompts Americans to favor the
Prussian cause. Aside from all these con-
siderations, we believe that Prussia typifies
the cause of progress and civilization. Slower
to adopt modern and liberal ideas than
France, she holds fast to all that she acquires,
and promises to advance as steadily as En-
gland from absolutism to a constitutional mon-
archy, and from a constitutional monarchy to a
republic. Many of her citizens have been
trained in the art of self-government, and if
they can once consolidate a union powerful
enough to protect them from outside aggres-
sion, they will quickly develop a complete
system of internal policy that will admirably
combine liberty with order. They will have
within themselves every element that has
given power, dominion, prosperity, and great-
ness to the Anglo-Saxon race; and if they are
fully rescued from the possibility of assault
by the mercurial Frenchmen, a long career of
peaceful industry and wonderful advance-
ment will be opened to them. For centuries
a cry for German unity has gone up from
their midst. The want of it has inflicted
untold misery upon their race, and now that
Napoleon has made a remorseless attempt to
crush their natural and just aspiration, we
cannot wonder at the unanimity of American
feeling in behalf of their Fatherland and
against their desperate and wicked antagonist.

BUTLER OF TENNESSEE.

When it was first intimated that members of
Congress were in the habit of selling the
cadetships in their gift, a perfect howl of vir-
tuous indignation went up from the House
of Representatives. An investigation was
ordered in hot haste, and General Logan, the
rival of General B. F. Butler as champion in-
vestigator, in his capacity of chairman of the
Committee on Military Affairs took the mat-
ter in charge, and made so much noise over
it that every one expected astounding revela-
tions of corruption and the prompt ex-
posure and punishment of the guilty members.
Our readers all know what the investi-
gation amounted to—the guilt of
the South Carolina carpet-bagger
Whittmore was proved, and he was
allowed to resign so as to escape punishment;
and the "Honorable" Roderick B. Butler, of
Tennessee, who was also convicted, was
merely censured by a vote of the House, as
the two-thirds vote required for his expulsion
could not be obtained. With the exposure of
the two culprits above named the whole
matter was allowed to drop, although the
finger of suspicion pointed plainly to a num-
ber of other members. The reason assigned
for the leniency displayed towards Whit-
tmore and Butler was that they claimed to
have used the money obtained from the sale
of their cadetships for political purposes, in
furtherance of the interests of the Republican
party, instead of putting it into their own
pockets. It is a significant indication of the
low standard of morality in Congress that
this plea was considered sufficient; and
although the House refused to readmit Whit-
tmore, the consistency of its action was not
very apparent to the outside public, in view
of the fact that it permitted Butler of Ten-
nessee to retain his seat.

Although Mr. Butler failed to get his
deserts on the occasion referred to, it seems
likely that he will come to grief on a charge
of even more serious character than that of
selling cadetships. His offense this time is
alleged to be the forgery of a pension check
for an amount between four and five hundred
dollars, and, as our readers will see by re-
ferring to a statement of the case on our
third page, the charge is brought home to
him in such a manner that there can scarcely
be a doubt of his guilt. If Congress had
cognizance of such a case as this, the plea
that the money was used for advancing the
interests of Republicanism in Tennessee might
be advanced and accepted as an all-sufficient
excuse for the crime, but, fortunately, Mr.
Butler will this time be called upon to answer
in a court of law, and there is a promising
prospect that he will be punished according
to his deserts by a conviction and a sentence
to the penitentiary. This man Butler, like
many other of the scamps who now
profess to be the representative
loyalists of the South, is one of
those cunning politicians who always con-
trive to belong to the winning party. In the
early days of the Rebellion he was a Rebel,
but he was shrewd enough not to commit
himself so deeply that he could not make a
change if it should be desirable to do so, and
when he saw plainly that the Government was
sure to win he became an ardent loyalist. He
was rewarded for his disinterested patriotism
by an election to the State Senate, an appoint-
ment as a Circuit Court Judge, and by being
twice elected to Congress. It is no wonder
that reconstruction has been difficult when
such men as this have been the chief repre-
sentatives of loyalty in the Rebel States, and it
is not possible to contemplate the project of
Mr. Butler winding up his career in the peni-
tentiary—where he ought to have been long
ago—without a certain degree of satisfaction.

This morning the Press published a mili-
tary map of the theatre of war for the benefit
of its subscribers, which will be appreciated
by all who wish to follow the movements of
the French and Prussian armies. The map
gives all the railroads, the rivers, and the
principal cities and towns between Paris,
Berlin, and Vienna, with plainly marked
boundaries of the different countries. It is
decidedly the best war map that has yet been
issued by any newspaper in the country.

THE EMPEROR AND THE WAR.

The address of Napoleon III. to his army is a
bad imitation of those remarkable documents
with which his uncle was accustomed to excite
the ardor and flatter the vanity of the soldiers
of the Republic and the Empire when lead-
ing them upon a career of victory. The first
Napoleon was a perfect master of what he
in more modern times called buncombe, but
then he was accustomed to supplement his
high-sounding words by deeds that proved to
the French army and the French people that
there was something more in them than mere
sound. That the present Emperor is but a
pinchbeck sort of Napoleon after all—it is
asserted with considerable plausibility that
there is not a drop of Bonaparte
blood in his veins—is nowhere
more palpably shown than in the address to
his army which came across the cable yester-
day. The fine-sounding sentence, "All
France follows you with ardent prayers, and
the eyes of the universe are upon you,"
sounds like a feeble echo of the words uttered
by the first Napoleon on July 21st, 1798,
previous to the battle of the Pyramids:—
"Soldiers, from those summits forty cen-
turies look down upon you." But the first
Napoleon was a great general, and his soldiers
knew it, while the third Napoleon is no gen-
eral at all, and nobody is better aware of the
fact than the armies that he now proposes to
lead against Prussia. In this address, as well
as in his other utterances, and those of his
Empress, since the breaking out of the war,
an oppressive sense of the strength of his ad-
versaries and the magnitude of the
task before him is almost painfully
apparent, and serves to more than confirm
the suspicion that he has entered upon this
contest with extreme reluctance, and as the
only means left him to regain his prestige
and to insure the darling idea of his life—the
transmission of the throne to his son. The
address expresses a certainty of victory,
but the careful enumeration of the obstacles
to be overcome, the allusions to the strength
of the enemy, and above all the unlucky
reference to Mexico, seem to indicate that
fears of defeat predominate in the Emperor's
mind above his hopes of victory. The Mexi-
can campaign was perhaps the most
serious blunder that the Emperor
committed during his whole reign, and his
disgraceful failure to establish a Latin em-
pire on the Western Continent, combined with
the manner in which he was compelled to
withdraw at the dictation of the United
States, will make the name of Mexico any-
thing but an inspiration to a French army
about to enter upon the most infamous war
of the century. The French Emperor has been
an gambler with fortune all his life. For twenty
years past he has been a winner; but of late
his luck appears to have changed, and the
indications are that he is playing his last
stakes, and that a defeat will be total annihi-
lation.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION SERVICES—WEST ARCH STREET
AND SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCHES.—Rev. A. A. WILLIAMS, D. D., will
preach to-morrow in WEST ARCH STREET
CHURCH at 10 A. M., and in SEVENTH
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD STREET, above
Chesnut, at 8 P. M.

UNION SERVICES—CENTRAL PRESBY-
TERIAN and TRINITY EPISCOPAL
CHURCHES.—Services to-morrow (Sunday) morn-
ing in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
at 10 A. M., and in the evening in the TRINITY
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT
Streets, at 8 o'clock.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, Southwest corner of SPRUCE
and SEVENTEENTH Streets, will be open for Union
Services with CALVARY CHURCH congregation,
to-morrow morning, 31st instant, at half-past 10
o'clock. The public generally are cordially invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHES-
NUT STREET, west of Eighth.—Rev. G. A.
PHELPS, Pastor of the Church, will preach to-mor-
row morning and evening. Services at 10 A. M. and 7 1/2
P. M. Baptism after the morning service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N.
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Streets.—Preaching at 10 A. M. by the Rev.
JAMES MCGOWAN, and 3 P. M. by the Rev. H.
J. ALKINS.

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and sermon to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this
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DIVIDEND NOTICE.
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stock of the Company, clear of Taxes, from the
profits of the six months ending June 30, 1870,
payable on and after AUGUST 1, proximo, when
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J. PARKER MORRIS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-
ROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 & FOURTH
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Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at
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only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation, and
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lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 120 degrees of heat is re-
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MODERN PREACHING AND MODERN CULTURE.

How far has the pulpit of to-day lost its hold upon the respect and even the notice of the most cultivated minds? Surely no very precise answer can be given to this question; and yet it must be both deaf and blind who does not know that between these two runs a chasm wider than ever before. The most influential literature of this country and of Europe alludes to the pulpit with a clear undertone of dissatisfaction and contempt.

Polished and profound literary productions cannot be wrought, year out and year in, at the rate of two a week. Moreover, we are to remember that much of what we call commonplace in sermons is so far from the fact that, in this age of diffused knowledge and cheap books, the best thought of the world is becoming common. Finally, we are not to forget that a great deal of the dissatisfaction expressed by educated men with the manner and matter of modern preaching is only one form in which the revolt of the age against all theology, and indeed against all preaching whatsoever, whether good or bad, finds vent for itself. It is not the sermon, it is Christianity which is objected to. That this is the case is explicitly admitted by the writer in the *Spectator* of whom we have spoken. "About the sermon," he says, "I am about to state honestly what I believe thousands of men feel secretly. I dislike good sermons just as much as bad. It is not the length, or the feebleness, or the mannerism of the speech which annoys me, as it seems to annoy most men who write about sermons, but the speech itself. I do not want to be lectured, even by a great lecturer. I object to the usual basis of the very best sermon ever delivered in a Christian church!"

It is only fair, then, to a great and most laborious and devoted profession, to indicate where the trouble really lies. A great many cultivated people at present do not like to hear preaching. Why? Partly, no doubt, because they already know more than most ministers do, and they can learn nothing by listening. Partly, also, because the sermons are badly constructed, and conveyed in a rhetoric which is "feeble and stilted." But chiefly, we think, because much of the cultivated mind of this age has become alienated from the old faith, and is throwing itself forth, this way and that, in an agony of bewilderment, baffled energy, and discontent. In this state of things the preacher is made the scapegoat. His faults are harped upon as a rather safer way of finding fault with the religious system under whose sanction he speaks.

So far as preaching can be made more thoughtful, learned, eloquent, cordial, persuasive, it is the duty of the preachers to make it so. It is none the less our duty to say that, if every preacher of this age could preach like Paul, preaching would continue to be an impertinence and a bore to those whose minds have swung away from that system of belief which constitutes the basis of all Christian preaching, good or bad.—*The Independent*.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

A lady has given ten thousand dollars for the erection of a chapel for the Episcopal Seabury Mission in Minnesota, of which Bishop Whipple has charge.

The Episcopal Convocation of Newark, N. J., contains more parishes and more clergymen than there are in Kentucky or Indiana, California or Georgia, Maine or New Hampshire—or, indeed, in one-half of the States in the Union.

The Church of San Diego, in Thirty-fourth street, New York, organized by twelve Catholics, in 1866, has now an attendance of nearly 100 persons every Sunday. The services are conducted in Spanish.

Mr. A. C. Dodge, of New York, has presented \$100,000 to the theological seminary of the Episcopal church at Alexandria, Va. Mr. W. H. Aspinwall, of New York, gave before the war \$20,000 to the same institution.

The late Chester Adams, of Hartford, in his will, which has been admitted to probate, bequeathed over \$100,000 to various charitable and religious societies. Among the beneficiaries are the Society for the Increase of the Ministry, the Widows' Home, the Parish of Christ's Church, the Hartford Hospital, Trinity College, and the Domestic and Foreign Mission Society of the Episcopal Church. The whole estate was believed to be worth \$350,000.

Bishop Whittingham has offered to present to the Episcopalians of Washington his theological library, consisting of nearly ten thousand volumes, for the benefit of the church in perpetuity, on the sole condition that they provide for it a suitable fire-proof building sufficiently large to admit of reasonable increase. This library is of rare value, consisting of several hundred folio volumes, and of editions belonging, in numerous instances, to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Its value is estimated at \$30,000.

Keeble College, the new member of the Oxford sisterhood of colleges, has in its charter an ingenious provision to prevent its getting out of the control of the High Church party, which has founded it, and to which Keeble belonged in his latter days. Any of its twelve members can "repeal" the charter, and remove the college from office. It is true that the visitor can refuse the request; but, as the Archbishop of Canterbury holds that position *ex officio*, it is not likely that he will often interfere for the protection of a "dangerous" minority.

A report has recently been circulated that the Episcopal Diocesan Council for Wisconsin adopted a canon excommunicating communicants who marry outside their Church communion, or who are married by any other than a clergyman of the Church. Upon this the Milwaukee *American Churchman* thus comments:—"The above item has been going the rounds of the secular press for the space of about a week. It first occurred, we believe, in a Milwaukee evening paper, whose report the council was even more ludicrously absurd than such reports usually are. Of course, no such canon was adopted nor even seriously considered by the council, and no person with any knowledge of the Council or of belief in the sanity of the delegates to the council will believe that it did."

Rev. James K. Pierce, Professor of Hebrew in the Auburn Theological Seminary, died, July 12th, of heart disease.

The church of Princeton, Indiana, of which the Rev. Dr. D. McMaster is pastor, has voted, after some discussion, to go into union with the United Presbyterian Church. The vote stood 100 to 14.

The Rev. George L. Wolfe, a young minister from Sussex county, Delaware, is now settled at Madison Court House, Virginia, in a portion of the field made vacant by the removal of the Rev. Dr. Handy to Augusta county, Va.

The Education Committee of the Southern Presbyterian Church congratulated the Assembly that, whereas at the close of the war there

were but two candidates or the ministry, there are now nearly three hundred, being equal to nearly one-third of the roll of ministers.

The Rev. C. H. Thompson, pastor of a colored Presbyterian Church in New York City, has been made a Doctor of Divinity by Brown College, of Pittsburg, Pa. The President says:—"Dr. Thompson is one of the most finely educated clergymen connected with the Presbyterian denomination in New Jersey."

At a late meeting of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in New York, a petition from the Theological Seminary at Allegheny that Tarzetta's Latin Treatise on Theology may be exchanged for English text-book was voted down. The theological course is to be seven months instead of five, during four years.

Some months ago the First Presbyterian Church, Lynchburg, Virginia, made out a call, with cordial unanimity, to the Rev. Richard McIlwaine, of Farmville, Va. The invitation to become their pastor Mr. McIlwaine did not see the way open to accept, and it was not presented further. Within a few weeks past it has been renewed, and under circumstances which have constrained both himself and the congregation at Farmville to consent to his removal.

The Presbyterian seminary at Chicago reports property in buildings, lands, notes, cash, etc., of \$434,000, bringing an income of \$13,000. At least \$20,000 more is needed, and, besides this, the buildings should be put up to accommodate 100 students. The Presbytery of Chicago has agreed to ask the churches to remember the seminary in its jubilee offering by the amount of \$100,000, to be made up later to \$200,000. They also ask \$100,000 for the Forest University, to be increased to \$250,000.

The Southern Presbyterian announces the death of the venerable missionary, Dr. Kingsbury, on the 27th of June. The departure of this noble divine, who labored faithfully, quietly, and meekly served his Master in making known to those committed to his care the unsearchable riches of Christ.

John Bertram, Esq., of Salem, Mass., has purchased an estate in that city for \$9500, and presented it to the South Congregational Church for a parsonage.

The Harvard University has conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. on the Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, and Knox College the degree of D. D. on Professor J. M. Hoppin, of Yale College.

One of the singular turn-outs of time is the occupation of the estate of the Congregationalist divine, Dr. Nathaniel Edmunds, at Franklin, by Dean Academy, the new Universalist school, and one of the wealthiest and best appointed schools in the State.

It is estimated that \$1,000,000 will be needed to put the various Congregational Theological Seminaries in the country upon their proper foundation. They are at Andover, Yale, Bangor, Hartford, Oberlin, and one in California—the Pacific Seminary. Something is proposed to be done for them this memorial year.

In reply to the charge that Congregationalism is dying out in New England, the *Congregationalist* shows that since 1831 that denomination has in Massachusetts added to its force 213 new churches, and over 42,000 members, thus nearly doubling its ministry and more than doubling its membership in the last 40 years. This is somewhat better than the increase in the population of the State.

Methodist.

The Southern Methodist Church now admits persons to membership without the six months' trial.

Bishop Brown reports that since the war one hundred thousand souls have been brought within the African Methodist Episcopal Church in his Episcopal district alone.

Rev. R. V. Lawrence, pastor of the M. E. Church, Trenton, N. J., baptized two persons Sabbath afternoon, the 17th inst., in the baptistry of the First Baptist Church.

John T. Martyn, of Brooklyn, has given \$20,000 to the Methodist Mission Institute, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and \$1000 to the endowment of a Biblical chair at German Wallace College, Ohio.

Of Methodist ministers in Germany, Dr. Vail is Consul in Rhenish Bavaria; the Rev. G. F. Gettel is Consul at Karlsruhe, and is succeeded by Professor W. H. Kottel, of Ohio Wesleyan University; and the Rev. M. J. Cramer is Consul at Leipzig.

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Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries, FORRESTER BUILDING, 115 N. FOURTH St., Philadelphia, AND MARBLE BUILDINGS, SEVENTH Street, above E., (Opposite U. S. Patent Office), WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. A. WELTON, Solicitor of Patents, 2111 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office Philadelphia.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable invention just patented, and for the KILNING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried wood, shingles, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TILGNER'S OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. Y.

W. A. WELTON, 2111 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL NUMBERS AND BRANDS, TACK, AWNING, TRUCK and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felt, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Pailings, Belting, etc., etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 CHURCH Street (4th Store).

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

KEYSTONE PURE WHEAT WHISKY, Distilled from the Grain

T. J. MARTIN & CO. KEYSTONE DISTILLERY, NORTHWEST CORNER OF TWELFTH AND WASHINGTON STS. STORE, No. 150 North FRONT Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:—

All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of this stimulating tonic. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No physician is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners. But the difficulty has been to obtain

Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

The pungent aroma of the food and biting acids present in all food can be soothed as the glass is raised to the lips. The succulent flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.

Medical science seeks for pure stimulants to use as a specific, while, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the perfect tonic, and entirely free from food oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of

Keystone Wheat Whisky Are enabled to offer a Pure Whisky Distilled from WHEAT, and being made from the grain, possesses all the

Nutritious Qualities. And can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificate of its purity and fitness for medicinal purposes is on file.

We invite examination, and of any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.

T. J. MARTIN & CO. No. 150 N. FRONT Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Chemical Laboratory, No. 105 and 113 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1870.

Meers, T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfect pure article, and entirely free from food oil and other injurious substances. Its purity and its pleasant and agreeable flavor render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.

Yours truly, F. A. GENTH.

Chemical Laboratory, No. 105 and 113 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1870.

Meers, T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky submitted to me for analysis I find to be pure and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.

Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER, Analyst and Consultant, CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.

Meers, T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from food oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which pure whisky may be desired.

Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON, Field Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., N. W. CORNER TENTH AND MARKET STS.

CHOICE TABLE CLARETS.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 117 1/2 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CARSTAIRS & McALL, Importers of Brandy, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 25c per gallon.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 145 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

GROCIERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the Finest Groceries to Select From, And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 115 South SECOND St. 117 1/2 Below CHESTNUT STREET.

CHOICEST Spring Leaf Japanese Tea

AND

Fine Soochong Teas, OF THE FINEST QUALITIES, FOR SALE AT

JAMES R. WEBB'S, 3 E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH, 521 1/2 1/2 PHILADELPHIA.

CURING, PACKING, AND SMOKING CIGARETTES, JOHN BOWEN & CO., CURERS OF SUPERIOR SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

BEEF, and TONGUES, and dealers in Provision generally, 217 1/2 W. corner TWENTY-FOURTH and BROWN Streets. 521 1/2 1/2

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectively cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it. In operation and for sale at MANUFACTORY, 20 DOCK Street, and by House-furnishing Stores generally.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Post Office Department, July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of August, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches—two qualities. No. 1. Ordinary letter size, 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches—three qualities.

No. 2. Full letter size, 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches—three qualities.

No. 3. Full letter size, (for circulars), unguessed on flap, 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches—one quality.

No. 4. Extra letter size, 3 1/2 by 6 1/2 inches—three qualities.

No. 5. Extra official size, 4 1/2 by 10 1/2 inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Six and a five-eighths by 9 1/2 inches (round cut)—one quality.

EMBOSSED, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, RULING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps, of such denominations, styles and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and bear such printing and ruling as the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes must conform in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

Whenever envelopes are of the styles known as "Black-lined" or "Self-lined," lines printed in red or blue ink on the same shall be furnished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for royalty in the use of the patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed and kept on hand by the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder must be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and no use shall be made of them temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on with the hand, and to extend the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the flap.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufacturer must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with iron wire, and each parcel on each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately banded.

The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to be put on the order of a contractor, straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well braced with heavy iron, and each case to contain not less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed on each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing such packages, or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with heavy iron-proofing, and the whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable dispatch, complete in all respects ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required by all the daily orders of postmasters; the delivery to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the contractor to be bound in all cases to comply with the directions of the Postmaster-General.

GUARANTEE.

No proposal will be considered unless offered by a manufacturer of envelopes, and accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which will be as follows:

Note size, first quality..... 1,465,500 Letter size, first quality..... 60,457,500 Letter size, second quality (ungummed)..... 3,030,000 Extra letter size, first quality..... 5,517,500 Extra letter size, second quality (ungummed)..... 454,000 Official size..... 569,000 Newspaper wrappers..... 4,282,500

Total..... \$86,389,500

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements of the contract, and to execute, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties (in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000) for a forfeiture for failure to perform the contract, and to execute, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties (in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000) for a forfeiture for failure to perform the contract, and to execute, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of 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NEW YORKISM.

From Our Own Correspondent.
New York, July 30, 1870.

In a letter which I wrote some months ago I mentioned Miss Middle Morgan. Considering that she talks horse almost as well as Rosa Bonheur paints the animal, there is no harm in mentioning her again. Any one who goes much into the editorial rooms of the *Daily Times* office, or who attends a cattle-show, or who walks along Park Row several times during the day, will be pretty certain to run across Miss Middle. She is not as tall as Ada Swan, the Nava Scotia giantess, nor as short as Minnie Warren. If you add these celebrities together, divide by two, and add two feet to the result, you will probably come as near Miss Morgan's height as it is given to human calculation unassisted by actual measurement to approach. In other words, Miss Morgan is very tall, and deserves the epithet strong-bodied at least as much as that of strong-minded. Her appearance among the audience of a theatre or of any public assemblage always makes a sensation. People will not be comforted until they find out beyond reasonable doubt that it is not a man in petticoats. And yet the face of this feminine cat-herd reporter is not a coarse one. It is the sturdy, manly sentiment in it that makes a man who cannot talk about horses uncomfortable in her company. A day or two, for instance, she attended on behalf of the *Daily Times* a sale of some building lots a little out of the city. While the lunch that had been provided was in process of being swallowed, a gentleman of elegant appearance approached Miss Morgan, and stood comparatively motionless in a corner. He dropped like an intellectual spark upon a conversational powder magazine, and from that moment until it was time to return to the city the fair veterinarian talked nothing but horse. But she did not talk in the same style in which an oster or a circus-rider would have done the business. She did not sow the tares of sawdust slang or stable dialect among the wheat of good English. Of course no one can talk horse intelligently and picturesquely without using terms that are incomprehensible to ordinary hearers, any more than one can talk much and well about music or pictures without using epithets that are the exclusive property of the arts of which he speaks. What I wish to say is that, in talking horse, Middle Morgan doesn't talk slang. You might lie in wait in vain to hear a single word fall from her lips that a fast girl would use in describing a race. At the same time it is easy to see that Miss Morgan's heart is among the horses. If she were condemned to imprisonment for life I fancy she would become comparatively resigned on condition of being allowed to feed and fondle a pet steed for half an hour every morning.

A Sunstroke Hospital.
A small hospital for sunstroke patients has just been opened upon the southwest of the corner formed by the intersection of Centre street and Chambers street. Until lately the building thus applied was used as one of the stations of the Metropolitan Fire Department. The lower floor consists mainly of a laundry and a kitchen. Throughout the rest of the building the wards are painted blue. This is a great improvement upon the hospital fashion of whitewashing. Hospital patients are not to get at the best to imagine themselves in heaven, so that the nearer the change from whitewash approaches sky-blue the more their imaginations will be assisted. The new hospital already contains enough patients for sympathy to work upon. One of them is from over the sea, suffers from delirium and babbles incoherently of relatives and friends whom those that wait on her know nothing of. Some of them are laboring men, stricken at their work and probably rendered incapable of ever returning to it the same men that they were before. Among the miscellaneous cases—for the patients admitted are not limited to those suffering from sunstroke—is a little newsboy whose legs, through accidental burning, are scarcely more than cinders. One of the sensible regulations of the hospital is the keeping of an ambulance in perpetual readiness to be sent after people stricken down either by the sun or accidents in general. The ambulance is under the guidance of experienced men who do their work quickly and kindly.

The Seven-o'clock Saleswomen.
The "lady saleswomen," as some of the speakers at their public meetings persist in calling them, came together last night, but for various reasons said and did very little. One of these reasons was that many of the members of the Male Clerk's Early Closing Association were present less for the sake of listening to the pretty arguments than of looking at the pretty girls. Another reason was that the majority of the young women present were overawed and browbeaten by the presence of several members of the defunct Woman's Suffrage Association. Before those august luminaries they felt themselves to be ignominiously small. A third reason is to be found in the fear which many a worn-out girl felt that she would be discharged if her employer found out that she attended the meeting. Hence, rather than run such a risk, she remained mute, and allowed feeling to smoke within her without bursting into the flame of speech. If the attendance of the young men can be prevented, if the Suffrage Association pillars can be kept away, and if the timid saleswomen can be made to understand and feel that better times for them depend upon their freely expressing their sense of wrong, then perhaps "Miss Nettas" will begin to swarm and some very ugly but interesting facts will come to light at Plymouth Hall. I promised to describe the meeting, but that promise was given on the assumption that there would be something to describe. The attendance, however, was not very good; nobody but "Miss Nettas" made any statement that was worth noting, and the general aspect of the room was that of a set of cowering and frightened creatures, trembling both under a sense of outrage and the fear of expressing it.

SCIENTIFIC SLAUGHTER.

More About the Needle-gun and Chassepot. Their Respective Merits.
The short but memorable campaign of 1866, with the decisive victories of the Prussian army over the combined forces of Austria and over the troops of Southern Germany, Saxony, and Hanover, not only took the military world by surprise, but created an intense excitement in all quarters. As it became evident that the Prussian army was the more powerful, and that the Prussian desire to introduce into their armies some kind of breech-loading which might enable them to cope with the Prussian army, was easily understood.

needle-guns had been purchased, together with a quantity of cartridges, by secret agents of the French Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, during the outbreak of the revolution in that city. These were immediately forwarded to Paris, and a military commission soon after convened to examine the composition of the cartridges and to try the range and general efficiency of the Prussian weapon. At this trial, which took place in presence of several superior officers of the army and of the most eminent armors in the service of the Government, even French vaults were reluctantly compelled to acknowledge the vast superiority of the newly-invented gun, which was then the only breech-loader in existence. The question why it was not adopted for introduction into the French army has never been satisfactorily answered, some allege that the composition of the fulminate, which is instrumental in causing the ignition of the powder charge, and which was a secret of the inventor, Dreyse, and the Prussian Government could not be clearly established, while others say that the French Government feared to hurt the pride of the nation; which would not admit of the adoption of anything already in practical use in a foreign army which might sooner or later become their antagonist on the field of battle.

French Inventive Genius at Work.—The Chassepot the Result.
Something, however, had to be done, for it was evident that even the most marvellous breech-loading gun, no matter how great its range and accuracy, must always remain decidedly inferior to a breech-loader as regards the rapidity of its fire and the ease and simple mode of loading. Great efforts were therefore made in all the armories of France to devise a breech-loader of the simple and easy mode of loading. In the spring of 1866 the French Government concluded to arrange for a minute examination of two newly-presented models, the improved Chassepot (without percussion) and gun invented by a captain of artillery named Flobert. After a fair and prolonged trial, the military commission decided in favor of the Chassepot gun, which was introduced for use in the French army by imperial decree of August 30, 1866, the official denomination of "fusil modele 1866."

The Merits of the Two Weapons.
After a careful examination and long experiments with the two weapons, M. Ignatius Neumann, of Liege, Belgium, an experienced manufacturer of fire-arms, has given the following verdict in favor of the superiority of the Prussian needle-gun:—
"The Prussian needle-gun does not shoot better nor further than any other breech-loader. It is not more accurate than any other, and is not more convenient in France, Belgium, England, and elsewhere cannot be denied. It is entirely erroneous to suppose that it was not introduced into the armies of other European powers on account of its real alleged shortcomings or defects. France especially was actuated in its decision in the premises by petty jealousy only. They did not want it because they did not want it; they were unwilling to admit its superiority because somebody else had possessed it before them who they couldn't think of ever imitating. Such is human nature."

An Improvement on the Chassepot.
A very essential improvement on the Chassepot method was invented last year by Mr. Meyer, the owner of a large estate in one of the eastern provinces of Prussia. The first model of this new gun was made in the latter part of May, 1869, but it has since attracted a good deal of attention throughout Germany and abroad, although it has not been introduced into any army so far. The gun, as well as the cartridge, are still the property of the inventor. The latter claims that he can fire thirty shots in a minute with accuracy, only one of which the present Chassepot is capable of loading and for the discharge of the gun, which remains in position, with the butt end pressed against the right arm-pit, as long as the soldier can maintain it so. Thus more than one hundred shots might be fired before the position of the gun need in any way be changed. The elongated projectile only weighs 1-24 of a pound, so that a soldier can carry 100 cartridges or more into every engagement, without being in the least inconvenienced. In the month of June of the present year further improvement is said to have been realized by Mr. Meyer, who pretends that he can dispense with the India-rubber knob hitherto used by Chassepot, in consequence of the invention of an entirely new method of firing, by which the danger of the interior of the gun getting soiled and unfit for use is obviated.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 S. FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warehouses and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of

Phetons,

Jenny Linds,

Buggies, Etc.,

AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.

The estate of Brick Dwellings, Nos. 508 and 509 Catherine street, west of Eighth street, on Tuesday, July 26, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, Nos. 508 and 509, containing in all about 11 feet, and extending in depth 36 feet. East of subject to a yearly ground rent of \$35.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 138 and 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

No. 327 SEVENTH and CHESTNUT STREETS, 327

Second floor, and late No. 35 S. THIRD ST.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.

MARBLE CLOCKS.

BRONZE CLOCKS.

COUGH CLOCKS.

VIENNA REGULATORS.

AMERICAN LOOKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT.

RIESES & SCHMIDT,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.

WAREHOUSES, No. 619 ARCH STREET.

EASTON & McMAHON.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 100 BOSTON BLVD. New York.

We are prepared to ship any description of Freight to any port in the world, and to receive and store goods with promptness and dispatch. Canal boats and steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GRANT TRUNK LINE.

From Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, via Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, North-west, and the Canada.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Of Passenger Trains, May 15, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirtieth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations to Allentown, returning, leaving Allentown at 8:30 P. M. arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkes-Barre, Pittsburg, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects with the Eastern Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at FORT CANTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at ELKHART with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

Leaves Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia, and with the Schuylkill and Susquehanna, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. and leaves Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. arrives in Pottsville at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 6:15 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:30 A. M. and 8:25 P. M.

Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:40 P. M. and Pottsville at 2:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:55 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and Harrisburg, leaving Pottsville at 1:45 A. M., connecting at Pottsville with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M. and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:40 P. M. Train connects with Sunday train for Pottsville and Harrisburg.

PASSAGERS FOR DOWNTOWN AND INTERMEDIATE points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains, leaving Philadelphia, and returning from Downton at 9:25 A. M., 12:45, and 6:30 P. M.

PERKINSVILLE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schuylkill take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains, leaving Philadelphia, and returning from Schuylkill at 4:45 and 8:45 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Schuylkill and Berks connect with trains at Collegeville and Schuylkill.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take 7:30 A. M. train, leaving Philadelphia, and returning from Mount Pleasant at 4:10 P. M. Train connects with Sunday train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURGH AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:45 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Express trains for Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburgh, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburgh at 6:45 A. M. and 8:40 A. M., passing Reading at 7:25 A. M. and 11:15 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Philadelphia without stopping.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 1:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:45 A. M. and 4:40 and 6:40 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6:45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 1:40 P. M. from Pinegrove at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one week, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates, at all stations.

Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 327 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or at G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 cents per cent, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at 44¢ per mile, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

OLYMPIAN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS.—From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rates, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirtieth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to the points of the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets, Philadelphia, close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal points at 12:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Fort Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungans Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be taken at No. 327 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, THIRTIETH and CALLOWHILL STREETS.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESTNUT, as follows:—

6:45 A. M. for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations. 7:15 A. M. for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations. 1:10 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations. 1:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations. 2:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations. 3:00 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations. 4:00 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations. 4:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations. 5:00 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations. 5:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations. 6:00 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations. 6:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations. 7:00 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations. 7:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations. 8:00 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations. 8:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations. 9:00 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations. 9:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations. 10:00 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations. 10:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations. 11:00 P. 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MEDICAL.



NEURALGIA

Rheumatism Specially Treated Thirty seven Years.

Chronic Rheumatism, \$1000 paid.

Inflammatory Rheumatism, \$2000 paid.

Neuralgia in the Head, \$3000 paid.

Articular Rheumatism, \$4000 paid.

Rheumatism in Kidneys, \$5000 paid.

The above amounts will be paid to any person producing any medicine, Internal, External, Vegetable or Mineral, that can bring forward as many living, genuine, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY, the prescription of one of Philadelphia's chief regular physicians and professors. It is positively the only standard specific before the public, being composed of pure and harmless vegetable ingredients solely, containing no minerals, poisonous vegetables, or injurious drugs. It is warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five in every hundred cases treated in the past four years, a result unparalleled in the annals of medicine. To protect sufferers against imposition, deception, quacks, and injurious nostrums prepared by unskilful, uneducated, and unscientific hands, a printed legal form of guarantee, containing name of patient and exact stated quantity to cure, properly signed and sealed, will be given to every patient desiring it, without cost.

charge, and in case of failure to cure the money refunded. All sufferers should examine the plan of guarantee, which insures a positive cure, or costs nothing for the trial. The safety of this offer, made by Dr. Fidler, is insured to him only by the merit and infallible curative power of this remedy. Names and references of innumerable cured persons

the money paid has been refunded, whereupon the diploma was given at Dr. Fritter's office, where the diploma of Dr. Fritter, received from the University of Pennsylvania A. D. 1833, is subject to public inspection, with the diploma from the Medical Institute, 1833, and the additional vouchers of his professional skill as a Physician and Professor of Chemistry, together with letters and testimonials of leading physicians, clergymen, judges, senators, bankers, merchants, &c. &c.

Dr. Fritter's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured H. A. Freer, No. 714 Chestnut street; also Hon. Judge Lee, & C. Walton, M. D., seventh street, below Race. He recommends it as the highest remedy for Rheumatism.

Dr. Fritter's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the Rev. John Gresham, Camden, N. J., a very severe case of Rheumatism, at the residence of the wife of the Rev. Mr. Freer, No. 714 Chestnut street.

Dr. Fritter's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs. C. Boyd, No. 1648 S. Fifth; also Mrs. Simmons, No. 307 Jolly's street. Never failed.

Dr. Fritter's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. William B. Elliott, No. 29, N. Seventh. Endorses and recommends it. Prepared No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fritter's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. George Combs, Twenty-third ward, Frankford. It is the only specific ever discovered.

Dr. Fritter's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs. Lewis, No. 1414 Chestnut; also Mrs. Gionardson, No. 1328 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fritter's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured of a severe case the wife of Rev. Mr. Bagges, Falls of Schuylkill—a severe case.

Dr. Fritter's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured of a

Dr. Fittler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. E. Milten, M. D., a celebrated Baltimore physician, considered a hopeless case.

Dr. Fittler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Theodore Davidson, who resides No. 136 N. Eighth street, also Samuel Cohen, P. O. 240 N. Eighth.

Dr. Fittler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the wife of Rev. Mr. Davis, Hightstown, N. J. A wonderful

DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY
is warranted, under solemn oath, to have permanently
cured ninety-five cases in every hundred treated.
ANOTHER CURE BY WRITTEN GUARANTEE.
Mr. Shock, No. 1624 Columbia avenue, cured of Rheu-
matism by Dr. Fitler's remedy. No cure no pay.

A NEW CURE AND A GREAT CURE.
William Weyland, No. 1433 Brinton street, Seventeenth
ward, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fittler's remedy.

A CURE.—FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.
James Binas, Forty-first and Market streets, W. P.
cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fittler's remedy.

CONSULT HERE.
Mrs. E. U. Barton, corner Clinton and Henry streets
Camden, of Rheumatism, by Dr. Fittler's remedy.
A GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
John Weckerly, No. 1110 Buttonwood street, cured by
Dr. Fittler's Rheumatic Remedy. No cure, no pay.
NEURALGIA.

A remarkable cure. S. Griffith, No. 700 Kessler street a very severe chronic case, cured by Dr. Fittler's Remedy No. 28 B. Fourth street.

STUBBORN FACTS—RHEUMATISM CURES.

Griffin Salvary, No. 229 George street, Sixteenth ward cured by Dr. Fittler's Remedy.

RHEUMATISM.

GEORGE ELLIOTT cured, Frankford; considers it wonderful remedy.

RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. BACON cured, No. 132 MARKET Street, Camden, by Dr. FITLEY, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM.

M. SHOCK cured No. 124 COLUMBIA Avenue, Camden.

RHEUMATISM.
 H. C. ZIMMERMAN cured, No. 1748 MARSHALL, b
 Dr. FITLER'S Remedy.
 Dr. Fidler's Rheumatic Remedy has the following ad
 vantages:—

First—It is purely vegetable, and warranted not to contain mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious to the system.

Second—It is prepared from the original prescription of Doctor Joseph P. Fitter, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now one of our oldest practicing physicians.

Third—He has made these diseases his specialty, and

Fourth—A limited stated quantity is warranted in every case, and if it fails to cure the money is refunded.

Medical advice to Rheumatic sufferers given daily, from 11 until 4, without charge. All other diseases prescribed for. Advice sent by mail without charge. Depot and Office No. 29 E. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

as lives to blame if they permit their frames to be tortured when a sovereign cure like Dr. Fittler's wonderful Rheumatic Remedy is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia, no one, who is not willfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty

have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe it to themselves to make a trial of it. we
